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## New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 25.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foneton .- A Cabinet Council at Cairo yesterday discussed the necessity of sending troops to Upper Egypt. - The system of arresting dynamiteurs was discussed in the House of Commons. was reported that Prince Kung, who was recently degraded in China, had committed suicide. Maria Taglioni, the dancer, is dead. - F. T.

Waiton's Mr. Pickwick won the Welter Handicap Congaess. In the Senate yesterday a bill was reported favorably for the admission of Tacoma as ■ State of the Union; also the bill authorizing bridges across the Kill von Kull. A bill was passed providing for the disposal of abandoned military reservations. The pleuro-pneumonia bill was do bated without action. ——— In the House fear reports were submitted on the proposed woman's suff rage Constitutional amendment, the majority report being adverse. The House concurred in the Benate ordnance amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill and refused to concur in other Senate Office Appropriation bill were non-concurred in.

were all colored men. = The Michigan Republican Convention nominated delegates for all the districts of the State. They are for Blame on the first ballot. - The Maryland District Conventions resulted in the choice of delegates favorable to Blaine. = The Iowa Democratic Convention | produces practical results at critical junctures. was held. The Maine Greenback vention approved General Butler for the Press- these considerations are trivial when weighed dency, = = A mortgage for \$25,000,000 was in the balance with factional malice. They anfiled yesterday by the West Shore Rauroad at | pear to desire to deepen the National humilia-Kingston ...... A verdict for the Pacific Bank of tion and the National danger in order to em-Boston was given in the suit against the security phasize the responsibility of the Republican Bank, === A Cincinnati tannery was destroyed by fire : loss, \$400,000. = A Fall River cotton mill and its machinery were burned; loss more than \$500,000. === The National American Lacrosse team beat the Yale team at New-Haven; score, 2 to 1. CITY AND SUBURBAN,-Arguments for the de-

fence in the suit of Mr. Loubat were begun yester-= The State Railroad Commissioners gave a hearing to complainants against milk freight rates on the railroads. - The Baltimore and Obio Railroad demanded a reduction in east-hound freight rates, --- President Jewett denied a story about Eric bonds. === The steamer Bear, of the Greely Relief Expedition, started from the Navy Yard. - Mme. Scalchi seed Mr. Abbey for \$1,380 balance claimed on salary, ----Testimony in the Rugg trial closed, Wilson spoke in high terms of the Mexican railroads. = = framinations were held under the Civil Service rules, == A reunion of the Farra is the kind of factional demonstration which gut Veterau Association was held at the Stevens Honse. \_\_\_\_ the Boston and Providence League baseball nines were again victorious. - Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 grains), 84.76 cents. \_\_\_\_ Stocks opened weak and depressed, but later were higher on local specula tions and closed generally at the day's best figures.

diest- barmer, partly cloudy weather, with chances Temperature yesterday: Elighest, 55° lowest, 45°; average, 5019°.

Republican conventions were held in two more States yesterday. In Michigan delegates for all the Congressional districts were elected, A majority of them are for Blaine, three are for Edmunds and one for Arthur. In Ohio, where only delegates-at-large were closen two Blaine men and two Sherman men were

The Senate happily appreciates the importance of pushing the seven bills suggested by the Assembly Investigating Committee in be half of municipal reform in this city, and the se measures have therefore been made a special order for next Tuesday morning. It is to be hoped that the Senate will also recognize the fact that these bills as they stand have the hearty approval of the best citizens of New-York, and will avoid wasting time in useless debate over them. Let them be sent to the Governor quickly.

It is curious to note what renewed interest the French are taking in international affairs ing to the legal procedure necessary to be gone since the success of their armies in Tonquin, China. Previous to that time the Paris Government were apparently resolved to keep flict of claims. These will be best understood out of Egypt at any cost and to let Eng- by patent lawyers-of which branch of the legal land do all the fighting. But now the profession, it is to be hoped, there are several tone of the semi-official journals is changing | representatives in the Senate. The average

give France "her proper share of influence and authority on the banks of the Nile." As France has done nothing to maintain anybody's influence and authority on the banks of the Nile, the English might fairly ask what the Republic's "proper share" is.

The Broadway Areade or Underground Railway bill has its attractive features; but it is somewhat surprising that it passed the Senate by so large a majority (22 to 8), for the feelings of certain property-owners along the route have certainly not been correctly stated heretofore by the advocates of the plan. The managers of the Astor estates have been said to favor it; and yet Mr. John Jacob Astor sent a protest to the Senate yesterday declaring that the scheme as it stood was full of danger to the Broadway buildings and that he was unqualifiedly opposed to the present bill. These are points for the Assembly to consider.

The police have most properly made a thorough examination of the case of N. E. Fish, the suicide, among whose goods was a lbox containing - ...ets, gunpowder and a material supposed to be dynamite. There was promise at first of something sensational; but the detectives after following up all the clews have come to the conclusion that Fish was a weakminded, harmless fellow whose fancies had a scientific bias. The explosives in the box, which was carefully opened, were not arranged so as to make an infernal machine of it. These conclusions are entirely satisfactory, but it is possible that if the fellow had lived his fancy might have taken a dynamite turn.

It is interesting and instructive to study the significance of the votes cast for the successful candidates for delegates-at-large at Utica, Thus, Senator Miller received the full vote of St. Lawrence, Monroe, Cayuga, Wayne and Jefferson. The aggregate of the majorities given by these five counties for General Carr last fall was over 17,000. On the other hand, Mr. White and his associates were favored by New-York, which gave 23,411 against Carr and ordinarily is good for 50,000 and upward against the Republican ticket; by the majority of the delegates from Albany, which gave 3,268 igainst Carr; by Otsego, which gave 699 against Carr; by the majority of the delegates from Richmond, which gave 1,226 against Carr by Sallivan, which gave 631 against Carr. These are specimen bricks. This contrasted character of the respective votes cannot be lost sight of by any one who desires to reach an intelligent conclusion in regard to the Republicar sentiment of New-York on the Presidency The Blaine strength is in the countles contain ing the Republican strength.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AND THE NATY. According to Mr. Randall the House Approprintion Committee recommended non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill for two reasons: first, because there is on the Speaker's table a Senate bill authorizing the building of new war vessels; and, second, because the Democratic party is not to blame for the deficiencies of the Navy. It has been shown in debate that the first of these excuses is disingenuous, in asmuch as the Senate bill on the Speaker's table stands no show of being taken up.

As to the second excuse, it is less disingenuons than puerile, for it amounts to an admission fatal to the reputation of the Democracy. The argument, such as it is, must be formulated thus: The Republican party is responsible for the weakness of the Navy; therefore the Democratic party cannot be expected to consent to strengthening the Navy. This is the spirit of faction carried to the extreme. In the eyes of those who hold with Mr. Randall on this matter it is of no consequence that the United States Government is exposed to contumely and rebuff mendments. The Senate amendments to the Post at the hands of insignificant Powers because of the weakness of the Navy; it is nothing that DOMESTIC.-The Ohio Republican Convention | the country cannot protect its citizens and its yesterday nominated a State ticket, delegates-at- flag abroad; it is nothing that despite our Electors. The delegates-at-large stand two for of any fourth-rate Power that may choose to Sherman and two for Blaine. The alternates chosen | pick a quarrel with us; it is nothing that this great republic is prevented from maintaining its status and dignity in the councils of the ma tions because we are known to be powerless to back up our opinions in the only way which

To Mr. Randall and his school of Democrats all party for the condition of the Navy. Mr. Dorsheimer sees more clearly than the gentleman from Pennsylvania, however. He perceives that, as he put it, any party resisting the dethe Navy will meet with a rebuke. There can be no doubt of the truth of this statement, and Mr. Randall's flimsy pretexts for resistance will satisfy no one. No matter where the responsibility for the past may rest, the responsibility for the present rests with the Democratic mafority in the House.

Fortunately there was enough public spirit in the House to carry the Senate amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, but it never would have been carried had not Republican votes been present to support it, though some Democrats, like Dorsheimer, voted for it. This keeps alive the general distrust of the Demoeratic party. The people feel that the Democratic leaders are always liable to subordinate the general to factional interests, and that they are capable, as Mr. Raudall on this occasion showed himself, of expesing the country to any hamiliation or insult abroad, if by so doing they think they can score a petty partisan point.

A PATENT-EIGHTS TREATY.

lay before the readers of THE TRInext this morning the reontents of an important treaty now under consideration in the United States Senate. It will interest the business community of the entire Nation, for it relates to the international regulation of trademarks, commercial titles and patents of all kinds-everything in fact which comes under the head of Industrial Property. The treaty was agreed upon at a conference held in Paris in March of last year, and attended by representatives of all the leading mations of the world, except the German Empire. Its object is to secure for the inventors and proprietors of trade-marks and patents equal rights in all the patience, because it is supposed to represent countries entering into the compact, and it the people. When it disgraces itself, it disguarantees to the citizens of each country the graces the voters who made it. If the Demsame advantages and privileges enjoyed by the citizens of all the other contracting nations; the same protection and the same legal remedies for wrongs are afforded.

These ideas are embodied in the first articles of the document; then follow other clauses relatthrough with by inventors in order to secure the privileges of the agreement, and to avoid a conand "demands" are made that England shall | reader, however, will be able to understand that |

imported articles bearing unlawful trademarks are liable to seizure. Moreover, a special service to look after the business which the treaty will impose is to be established in each nation, and a bureau of information will also be opened in each. An international bureau will be in charge of the Central authorities of Switzerland. A protocol is attached to the treaty for the purpose of defining certain technical terms which otherwise would mean one thing here and an-

other thing somewhere else. As the relations between the Federal Government and the commonwealths of this Union, and between the different States, are already complicated and subject to constitutional limitations, clauses have been inserted in the protocol which are considered as concessions to us. They relieve the parties to this international contract from all requirements not within their constitutional powers to observe. Finally, any country not liking the way the treaty works can withdraw from the union by giving a year's notice. The convention has been agreed to already by eleven countries, including France, Spain, Italy and Switzerland.

This is undoubtedly a matter of first importance to the United States, for we lead the world in inventions; and it is highly desirable that the rights of American citizens should be protected wherever it is possible. At present some of our inventions are stolen, and many of our trademarks are imitated, all over the world. A treaty that will stop these things is of course desirable. This one does it-according to Mr. J. O. Putnam, who represented the United States at the Paris conference. He declares that a patent registered under its provisions by an American citizen would give him command of Europe and America in the matter of sale, and he points out that great advantage in the matter of priority of time is accorded to us. If these things are so, it would seem that the treaty might properly be ratified. It is for the Senate to consider the matter carefully and to find out just where we would stand if we entered into the agreement.

BUTLER AND STRIKES.

General Butler very sensibly opposes the ystem of strikes as ineffective, wasteful, and arder on the workingman than the employer. Every count in the indictment is fairly drawn and abundantly proved.

But the remedy is less clear. The General proposes legislation; and to any practicable legslation that will tend to elevate and protect the workingman everybody will agree. But strikes generally turn on a question of wages. Does Jeneral Batler propose that wages shall be reg ulated by law ? If the State is to do that, why not undertake the whole business? How indeed stop short of it?

THE POICE OF NEW-YORK.

The Post of this city, writing of the Utica Convention, conveys to its readers the exclusive intelligence that the State "says distinctly that a candidate of the type and general equipment of Mr. Edmunds can probably carry the State and can be elected. . . . The State itself bas pronounced in favor of a third man, and has indicated what sort of a third man it prefers. It looks as if our contemporary didn't take the papers. For certainly no one who is famliar with the views of the Republicans of this State in reference to Presidential candidates, as those views have been expressed in the choice of delegates to Chicago, will pretend to claim that New-York "has pronounced in favor of a third man." New-York will cast seventy-two votes in the Chicago Convention, and they will be distributed as follows:

These figures do not lie, but they do convict The Post of talking nonsense when it argues that this State "has pronounced in favor" of

Mr. Edmunds. Aware that it is impossible to break the force of these figures, and that they are fatal to its Edmunds theory, our contemporary endeavor to ignore them. By way of doing so it ad vances the astonishing and comical proposition that district delegates are of no consequence whatever, while the delegates-at-large are the only trustworthy indices of public sentiment. "The mere numbers of the district delegates will count for little as against the voice of the State," is the language of The Post. It is worth noticing chiefly because it well illustrates to what extremes of absurdity your cordial Blaine-haters will proceed in their desire to make a point against him.

GRUMBLING AT THEIR OWN WORK,

Unnecessary heat is shown by some persons who support the Democratic party as well as they can, and give it oceans of good advice, because it does nothing or does wrong in this or that instance. One journal of that stamp is angry because the Democratic House has spent bout five months in passing two bills of some public interest. Another unpacks itself because the usual Democratic stupidity refuses guns to new steel cruisers. But this is all a reprehensible waste of time and temper. The men who put the Democratic party into power, each and all of them, from the principal editor of a professedly independent journal up or down to the meanest "striker" about the polls or grogshops, were bound to know what they wen doing, and what sort of a party it was. They did know; that is the truth. They knowthose at least who are now grumbling-that is was the most incompetent and conscienceles aggregation of political numbskulls ever gath ered on this planet. In particular, they knew that a Democratic Congress would be a Do-Nothing Congress. They knew that a Demo eratic Congress would serimp and starve the most necessary branches of the public service in order to put up a cheap demagogue's pretence of economy, and then would steal all the money it could for use in the Congressional districts,

The men who make a fuse at present helped to elect a Congress of this sort, with their eyes open, and of deliberate purpose. Some of them thought-or professed to think-that "admin istrative reform" was the one thing needful. But they know that a hundredth part of the stupidity or a hundredth part of the rascality that any Democratic House of late years has shown, if existing in any executive department, would have caused any or all participat ing persons to be kicked out without delay The country treats Congress with amazing ocratic and Independent individuals and journalists who made this Congress what it is will take a look at it, they can discover what a good many voters think of them.

Others who helped then but now gramble, we regret to say, were charged to the muzzle with small personal spite. They hated this of that Republican, and were willing to help any creature, however incapable or unworthy, in order to satisfy their grudges. If these people will carefully remember how they behaved, when this Congress was elected, they will have considerable charity for the brainless members who do nothing, and for the demagogues who

refuse guns to steel cruisers. A stream rarely rises higher than its source.

THE IDENTIFICATION OF LIGHTHOUSES. The Saturday Review, discussing the wreck of the Daniel Steinmann, and understanding that the captain gives as the cause of it the mistaking of the Sambro light for that on Chebneto Head, calls attention to the fact that Sir William Thomson, the celebrated physicist, some time since devised methods whereby any such confusion could be avoided with almost absolute certainty. The Saturday Eerlee says : "Sir William Thomson's method of making lights recognizable is simple and inexpensive. It is based upon the Morse telegraphic code, a code which enables all the letters of the alphabet to be produced by successive groups of any two things. As a rule, long and short things are taken; they may be long and short lines, long nd short movements, long and short flashes of light, or long and short sounds. . . . Sir Wil-ham Thomson has shown that, by machinery even simpler and less expensive than that of an ordinary flashing light, every lighthouse may be enabled to give the initials or some abbreviation of its name every few seconds by means of long and short flashes of light." It is scarcely necessary to add that foghorns can be utilized in the same way, by being made to give long and short sounds, and that when the lighthouse has a foghorn attached, as is the case at Sambro Island, there would be no difficulty in signalling vessels even in the thickest weather.

It may sometimes happen that the weather is too thick to render signals by flashes of light distinguishable, and therefore the assistance of a foghorn is important. But Sir William Thomson's method appears to be in principle both simple and practical; although the English Trinity House and Commissioners of Northern Lights have not yet been persuaded to adopt it. The Canadian authorities could easily test the system, however, and our own Government would do well to make some experiments upon it. It is true that wrecks do not often occur through the mistaking of lights, but when they do they are apt to be disastrous, as in the case of the Daniel Stelnmann. The only oblection that occurs to us, and it may not be a sound one, is that the use of the proposed signals might cause fixed lights to be sometimes mistaken for flashing or revolving lights. Careful observation, however, would probably prevent any blunders of that kind, and the suggestion is certainly too seasonable to be ignored.

A great deal is being said in these days about England's rights in Egypt, and France's rights in Egypt, but little or nothing is heard of the rights of the Egyptians in Egypt. Yet it is to be presumed that they have some rights, if only they sould be discovered, and that they are entitled t ome consideration, and even representation, if the nities of the case are not to be altogether ignored the Egyptians are a non-combatant people, but it he civilization of Europe is more than athin veneer over barbarism, their peaceful disposition ought not to expose them to universal scorn and promisnons interference and dictation. The truth, however, seems to be that the nineteenth century, no less than the ninth, is dominated by force, and that nations incapable of defence or aggressialmost as liable as ever to become the prey of their

Arthur's big victory ;-he tried to get all the delgates-at-large from his own State Convention, and fatled; tried to get half of them and failed; tried to get a quarter of them and failed; then picked out the reakest of his opponents and helped him through o spite the other one. And still, when all the delerates from his State are counted up, the candidate e tried to crush heads the list, and the candidate o whom he surrendered, even with his help, hasn't half as many delegates.

The San Francisco Bulletin says that " an absurdly and mischievously exaggerated account of the reent earthquake shock in this city appeared in a New-York daily paper." The report referred to aid that fifty buildings near the water front were brown down or badly damaged, and that there was a general panie. The Bulletia declares that " no lamage of any kind was done-not a pane of winlow giass broken-and no one was seriously frightened." As to the last statement, we take leave to xpress our doubts. People who say they are not frightened by earthquikes are as a rule not to be lepended upon. But to say that fifty houses were thrown down when no damage was done looks like news expansion."

Warner Miller's dreadful mistake :- he refused to make "a deal" with the people he had been trying to detent,-stuck obstinately to the side he was on, and came within five votes of winning on t. It rains his reputation as a "boss," to be sure, f he had any; but the plain people won' think much the worse of him for it.

London has recently been much excited over a aysterious crime. A city clerk was murdered and cobbed in his employer's office during the daytime. and the police appear to be completely at fault, as s usually the case when a crime at all out of the ommon run is committed. The indications are that the murderer was not an habitual eriminal, and therefore the detectives are deprived of their ordinary helps in tracing him. The chances of his escape appear thus far good, though the press and onblic continue to advance all sorts of suggestions for the benefit of the authorities. Crimes like this, where no track is left, are apt to baffle the detective intelligence everywhere. In fact, it may be said that the probabilities of detection are seldom strong save where an habitual criminal is concerned.

Edmunds's big triumph;-the Reformers and Independents who supported him beat Warner Miller ail to pieces at "negotiation," and got the solid vote of the machine.

It was expected that the recent English earthmake would be claimed by the dynamiteurs, but the public were not prepared for the counter-claim of the irrepressible Wiggius. As the latter, however, has predicted another earthquake in England about May 20," perhaps the best way of dealing with him will be to wait unfil that date before rendering judgment. Then if the earthquake No. 2 takes dace according to programme, he may be credited

Where the Utica arithmetic failed :-Warner Milr sooms to have counted the strongth his side got rom this city on the test vote for chairman as safe o stick. On the ballot for delegates he lost six fails flat on the first night draws very good houses afterotes from it. And he lacked just six votes of an | ward

Adulteration of any kind is bad enough, but when onsonous substances are employed for the purpose belear that the criminal law ought to be inoked for the protection of the public. A manurritant polson, as has been done lately, accordng to Dr. Edson of the Sanitary Bureau, can hardly and that they are fully utilized by men who do ney kill their customers. The mustard adulterarions are doubtless only a sample of the frauds practised extensively upon various articles of food, but they serve to show for what kind of people the Democrats in Congress manifested so much consideration and sympathy when they refused to pass the bill providing for an investigation of the adulterations in food and medicines.

Intrenched in the fastnesses of its own infallibility The Evening Post laughs a silvery laugh because it has received the impression that THE We said the convention was to be anti-Arthur, and anti-Arthur; they came within six of being pro-Blame. Now, seeing that we never thought of infringing upon our neighbor's infallibility patent. a mistake of six in the forecast of the action of 497 awfully mortifying. But speaking of being mortid, is not The Post in such a distressed condition! The telegraph last Wednesday evening informed | nell will be in the company.

the country that Mr. William Walter Phelps had forwarded to our contemporary a formal answer to its charges against Mr. Blaine. The Post must be intensely mortified that it has not been able to print this letter. Why the delay? Because the letter makes kindling-wood of the charges? It pains an infallible paper to have its charges crushed. Or because The Post, after receiving a hard blow, has to take forty-eight hours to get its second wind? It is sad to see a worthy newspaper or ppled for any cause. In this hour of its mortification, whatever the occasion, The Post will have the sympathy of every kind-hearted newspaper through

PERSONAL.

out the country.

Mr. Robertson James, a younger brother of Mr. Henry James, is the Curato, of the Milwaukee Art

Mr. Donald G. Mitchell is mentioned as a candidate for the vacant chair of English Literature in Yale College.

Mr. James G. Blaine and daughter, who are at the Hotel Brunswick, have come over from Washington for a couple of days' pleasure in Gotham. Mr. Blaine is not expected.

Congressman O'Hara, the colored member from North Carolina, is a graduate of Harvard and a lawyer by profession. He lives in good style and has a white tutor for his four children.

The Rev. Dr. Nicholson recently declined to give up the rectorship of St. Mark's P. E. Church, Philadelphia, to become Bishop of Indiana, because he did not wish to abandon the carnest work he was engaged in. The results of that work can now be seen. Fifty-seven persons were confirmed at St. Mark's on Easter eve, and on Easter Sunday 760 communicants were present.

"Not long ago," writes a Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Press, "there was published far and wide a pretended interview with General Grant, who was in this city. It was reported that he said he had not spoken to Mr. Blaine for three or four years, that he would not go to any place where he was likely to meet Mr. Blaine, and a lot of other stuff. This was received all over the country as showing the hostile feeling between Grant and Blaine. Now here are the facts: At the very hour that the poor, deluded citizen was reading this horrible story, General Grant and Mr. Blaine were together. As everyone knows, General Grant, while here, was on crutches, on account of his fall on the ice in front of his house, in New-York, last winter. He went occasionally to General Beale's while here, but he could not make calls. Now, it is well known that General Beale is one of Grant's most intimate triends, if not his most intimate frond. Very well, General Grant, while here. t must have been satisfactory to both, for sub-utly Mrs. Blade called on Mrs. Grant, and the

General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, and wife, with a party of friends, will leave Washington to-morrow for Jacksonville, Fla., and Tampa. They expect to be absent about ten days.

Forruss Monnoe, Va., April 24.-General Hausock arrived here to-day to utiond the graduating exercises at the artiflery school, which take place o-morrow. A salute was given him. He reviewed

the troops.

The Marquis of Cervera, of the Spanish Legation, is here.

TALKS OF ACTORS AND MANAGERS.

THE POLICE IN A NEW LIGHT. Charles Probosan, Theatrical Monager .- I am afraid at ression has been produced on the public mind that The Pulse of New-York" is only a realistic version of The Streets of New-York," This is a great mistake. The Luise of New-York," is an entirely new play as reards motive and construction, and though the seenery the encefully elaborate the play is by no means a mere exise for spectacular effects. The police of New-York wi does pinced before the public in a light which is new to the dage. Heretefore the stage policeman has always been a butt for laughter or an object for success. In "The Pulse of New-York" the police methods of work, their kill in detecting crime and tracking criminals, and ther levotion to their business will be dwelt upon. The plo also show how people living in good style and form g part of New-York society are sometimes in leaguwith the lowest class of criminals and give their assistyou will probably see something clever in the way of make-up. As to the scenery, it will beat anything yet aske-up. As to the scenery, it will beat anything yet een in New-York as regards local realism, but as I said fore, we rely more on the play than the scenery.

THE PAILURE OF THE ACTORS FUND BENEFITS. Daniel Frohman, -One of two things must be den bout the Actors' Fund Benefit: Make it a success, or sholish it and raise the money by other means. The busier than their fellows in any other city. I tryself had to leave important interests in Philadelphia to come on and look after the benefit. The lack of time spent on the preparations and the want of serious thought given to arrangements caused the receipts to fall 50 per cent below those of last year. I am imlined to favor a yearly assessment of \$1 per bead on all actors to be deducted by the managers from the yearly contract, a larger assessment on every manager, and a regular percentage to be levied on the receipts of every benefit given by actors for charitable purposes. If be effi performances are to be given they must be attractive. You can't count on public sympathy for a dollar.

LEAVING NEW-YORK WITH REGRET.

William Terriss.—Well, we shall all be saying good-by to you on Saturday night, and I assure you that much to expected. Of course I feel glad to be going home, but New-York is a mighty good place to live in after all. I to back to plenty of work. In the first place I have think about my appearance as Romeo to Miss Anderson's Juilel. As to the Daly venture I feel more than confident. Every mail brings me encouraging words of ancipatory welcome in the English papers. I rely myself good deal on my own impression when I first saw the mpany. I thought then and think now that it is the nnest English-speaking comedy company in the world. Miss Rehan, I am sure, will make a hit. They will open Country Girt" has seen so much played in England lately that we decided not to lead off with it.

PROVING MORE ATTRACTIVE. Sheridan Shook.—"The Fatal Letter" has been cut and lightly altered and is at present doing much better business than we at first expected. I am inclined to think myself that the play received rather harsher treatment than it merited. But one often finds that a play which

MR. MOSS AND THE SPECULATORS. Theodore Moss. - Lester Wallack has not looked so wel felt so young or been in such buoyant spirits for fifteen years as he is at present. I think I must break through my habit of never leaving New-York and go down to Florida myself. We feel sorry about the failure of facturer who will adulterate mustard with an "Betsy," for we had thought it sure to draw. It only shows that a great success in London often spells an ig ng to Dr. Edson of the Sanitary Bureau, can hardly nominious failure in New-York. . . . My name has a amenable to mild remonstrance. It appears been so often mentioned in connection with the speculators, though why I can't divine, that I feel like saying one of in some cases appear to care whether or not speculators are a nuisance. The Aldermen are therefore licensing a public nuisance. That seems to me a paradox, and I think that on the face of it the ordinance peram willing to do more to put down speculators.

STRAUSS'S NIGHT IN VENICE. James C. Duff .- I am of the opinion that "A Night in Venice," which I shall produce on Saturday at Daly's Theatre, is, from a musical point of view, the best piece of work Stranss has ever done. I only know of one other comic opera, "Les Cloches de Corneville," that I should put on a level with it, and Strauss himself thinks it is his TRIBUNE'S foresight of the Utica Convention did | masterpiece. I found the libretto at first rather difficult not exactly agree with its hundright of that body. to make anything of, but Sidney Roscafeld has made successful tob of it. The plot is slight of course, but one pro-Blaine. There were 497 delegates. They were only wants a mere line to hang the tuneful numbers upon. I have taken a good deal of pains with the setting, and some of the Venetian scenes are at least as good as any thing that has been seen for some time. I make a fe of the baltet too. In the last act there is a pigeon ballet delegates does not strike us as being just too | Laise introduce two or three numbers from nubinstein's

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE SECOND WAGNER CONCERT. The second concert of Mr. Thomas's first series of concerts of Wagner's music came to an end at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, with a glorious burst of music and an extraordinary demonstration of enthusiasm. The disposition of the forces was not different from that at the first concert on Tuesday evening, and the effect, so far as the singing of the chorus was concerned, was also not different. The massing of so many voices of good musical quality, and their spirited co-operation in music with which all were familiar, resulted in a perfermance which only fell short of a thrilling effect because of the stage arrangement which wasted more sound in the empty space behind the scenes than it sent out into the audience-room. Even as it was, the spirit of the performance was such as to set one's pulses to beating rapidly, and the balance, pre-

Familiarity with the changed conditions worked the usual effect upon the more advan-tageously situated orchestra, which, while playing the Centennial March, with which the concert opened, gave out a pompous volume of sound, and compelled respect for one of the weakest of Wagner's latter-day compositions. The playing of the orchestra throughout the evening was worthy of the highest praise. It is a which composers have recognized for a long time that for instrumentalists of the first class as they are developed by the present methods of study, technical difficulties have no existence. Complex rhythms, unwonted progressions, sudden changes of time and all the factors which have come into use for the purpose of increasing the passionate expression of which instruments have been shown to be capable as well as the haman voice, are now the common property of the members of a model band. It was to have been imagined that Mr. Thomas would organize a band of this character; but the brilliant result is none the less worthy of hearty praise.

cision, and tastefulness of the singing brought com-

pensation for the loss in sonority.

The playing of the men is free, full and pliant, and shows no fear of the printed, or written, page. Their reading is intelligent and impassioned, and they are are swaved at will by the masterful mind of their leader. The programme, outside of the Centennial March

already referred to, was composed of fragments from "Tristan und Isolde" and "Die Meistersinger von Nilrnberg," There was undoubtly design in the consorting of two works which together njoy the distinction of having been composed between-times while Wagner was engaged upon the Nibeling tetralogy. If there was any other purpose than this chronological one, it may have been to exhibit the marked difference between the methods employed in of composition. The fact that Washington, April 24,—The Postmaster-General and wife, accompanied by Mr. W. B. Thompson, the Nibeling "when he composed "Die Meistersinger" is an answer to the suggestion that the latter is a less ripe work; yet he himself admitted that it moves to a considerable extent in the old groove of operatic conventionality. That is abounds in set pieces of music of marked melodiourness, and does not scorn to combine voices in the oncerted pieces which are indefensible under the principles of dramatic writing enunciated by Wagner, last night's concert showed with ample clearness. Sachs's Monologue, "Wahn! Wahu! Tehecall Wahn," the quintet, the songs of the cobblers and tailors, the dance of the apprentices, the choraic sung at the opening of the tournament of song-all these are secos of music which can be detached from each other and lifted out of their dramatic connection, yet still exert a charm as pieces of absolute music. Yet" Die Meistersinger" has not fallen under the condemnation of its author or his disciples. It is looked upon as a model comic opera, and there is no question that it deserves the name much more than most of the operas which are classed in the same category. It is Wagner's only musical comedy, and it answers the classical definition. It deals with the manners, follies and vices of the people; its primary object is amniement; its ultimate ple; its primary object is amutement; its ultimate atm correction and reform. Both things are accomplished in the presentation of a wonderfully lifelike and vivid picture of a quaint phase of German social life over 300 years ago. This phase was the foolish doings of the master singers who by diat of pedantic effort thought they could keep airve the spirit of ministrelry which was the outgrowth of the old-time chivalry. To lift off the follies of this class and their teaching, and to show that in art-expression it is the natural poetic impulse, acquired by sion it is the natural poetic impulse, acquired by

and their teaching, and to show that in art-expression it is the natural poetic impulse, acquired by communication with nature, and not the mastery of prediction with nature, and not the mastery of prediction with nature, and not the mastery of prediction of the security of the opera. Had the parts which were performed last night been given with action and secrety, this purpose would have been made plain, for the selections compassed nearly all of the third act, in which the contest of song takes place and the representative of the good principle wins the victory over the representative of pedantry and formalism. All of the contest was cut out, however, except Waller's prize song. In this performance by Herr Winkelmann the height of the evening's pleasure was reached. The masse which preceded it, strongly rhythinical, melodious and full of quaint humor, was that of the gathering of the guids in the meadow on the Feast day to witness the tournament. Through it all ran the suggestions of the merriest and most busiling of activities, and when the culmination came in the pompous chorale with which a local concert-room resounds at least once every season, the andence had been worked up to a pitch of enthusiasm which found involuntary utterance and made the subdivisions which the programme did not countenance.

All of this music was given so brilliantly that the recollections of the passionate duo from "Tristan and Isoide" were nearly if not quite effaced. It was not strange that this should have been so. "Tristan," though closely related in time with the comic opera, is its antipodes in style. In it Wagner confessed his system of composition enhanced, and the except given last night was the most notable scene in the work. It is Wagner's boldest and most successful effort to give expression to not unbridled passion. At its climax as performed by the orchestra. Mine. Materna and Herr Winklemann, the furthermost limit of dramatic expression to not mbridled passion. At its climax as performed by a composition of intense the mind reached out for the accompanying action, and there came a shock of disappointment when the music ended with Herr Windelmann's last words, neither spoken nor sung but shricked. All that there was of mitigation was the memory of Herr Scaria's marvellously pathetic declamation in the speech in which hing Mark uplicable Tristan for his theachery. It was a vocal performance of fremen-dous power and impressiveness, which surpassed in its effect upon the hearers even the thrilling mosic which Materna poured out in the earlier portion of

the evening.

To the two local singers who were given something to do in the evening worthy of mention, Mas Juch and Miss Winant, credit is due for a

MR. IRVING'S PERFORMANCES. Two nights of "The Merchant of Venice" have afforded great pleasure to crowds o' spectators at the Star Theatre-Mr. Irving giving his fine and finished performance of Saylock, and Miss Terry presenting he ideal of Portia. Only three performances now remain to be given before the close of this brilliant and memorable season. To might "Charles I." will be acted-a tragic would try it in the courts. I have done a good deal but I drama in which Mr. Irving's supremely intellectual art is grams in which Mr. Irving's supremely intellectual art is exemptified with beautiful clearness and impressive strength. Those who miss seeing this great actor as Charlesthe Forst, will lose one of the finest and most char-neteristic manifestations of his genius. Miss Terry, also, is seen in a lovely light, as the Queen of the royal marry; and of the England of the Squarts. For the Sainvilay mutinee "Louis XI." is assigned, and for the last night, selections from four plays. Mr. Irving gives a farewell breakfact, to many Iricinds, next Tucaday at Delmouteo's, and satis for home on Wednesday, aboard the Aurania.

Mr. Terriss, Mr. Robertson, Mr. J. H. Ryley, Mr. Frank Lincoln, and other distinguished profes persons will give an entertainment at Chickering Hail this afternoon. This will be, to some extent, a repetition of the very agreeable enter ainment that Mr. Terriss and his associates gave at the same place last Tuesday.

HONORING MADAME PATTI.

The friends of Madame Patti have arranged to honor her with a demonstration on her departure, "Nero" ballet music, Miss Louise Lester, Miss Rosa The Iron Steamboat Company's steamer Pegasus has been chartered and a seronade and concert will be given. Coot, N. H. Fitzgerald, Walter Temple and Edward Cou-Cappa's Seventh Re-iment band has been engaged. The